

Established February. 1845.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH

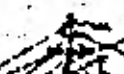
Shipping

Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

The illustration shows a steamship with a single funnel and two masts, sailing on the water. It is positioned to the left of the text 'Ports on T'.

Ports on T. **NOON.**

For Freight.

DOUGLAS LAFRAN & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 17, 1888. 1309

**FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND
HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.**
(Taking Cargo at through rates to
ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTER-
DAM, LONDON, LIVERPOOL
and BREMEN.)

The Steamship
Polyhymnia,
Capt. W. SCHAEFER, will
be despatched for the
above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd
Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
 Hongkong, August 13, 1888. 1342

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEEFOO, NEW-CHWANG, TIENSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Co's Steamship
Captain Devotion,
 will be
 despatched as above on
WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
 Hongkong, August 15, 1888. 1350

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship
Glenariff
Captain Jacobs, will be
despatched as above on
or about the 23rd Instant.
This Steamer has superior Accommoda-
tion for Passengers, and carries a Doctor
and Stewards.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, August 16, 1888. 138

STEAM TO STRAITS & BOMBAY.
(With option of calling at COLOMBO.)

should inducement offer.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Steamship
Lombardy
will leave for the above
places on FRIDAY, 24th Inst., at Noon.

E. L. WOODLIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong; August 16, 1888. 1356

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

**FOR PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY AND
MELBOURNE.**

 The Co's Steamship
Capt. H. H. H.
HON. Commander, will be
despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 25th Inst., at 4 p.m.
The attention of Passengers is directed
to the Superior Accommodation offered by
this Steamer. First-class Saloon and Cabin
are situated forward of the Engines.
Second-class Passengers are seated in the
Poop. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures
the supply of Fresh Provisions during the
entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is
carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 14, 1888. 135

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Co's Steamship
Stentor
 Capt. HANNAH, will be
despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 25th Instant.
Passengers for Europe desiring to proceed
OVERLAND, can, on application to the Under-
signed, have their Tickets endorsed for
surrender at Algiers in exchange for Coupon

Tickets to MARSEILLES (by Transatlantic Company's express boats), and thence to PARIS or LONDON. Alights in 23 hours from Marseilles, and thence to London occupies about the same time.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
Hongkong, August 17, 1888. 1873

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and touching through
Cargo to NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

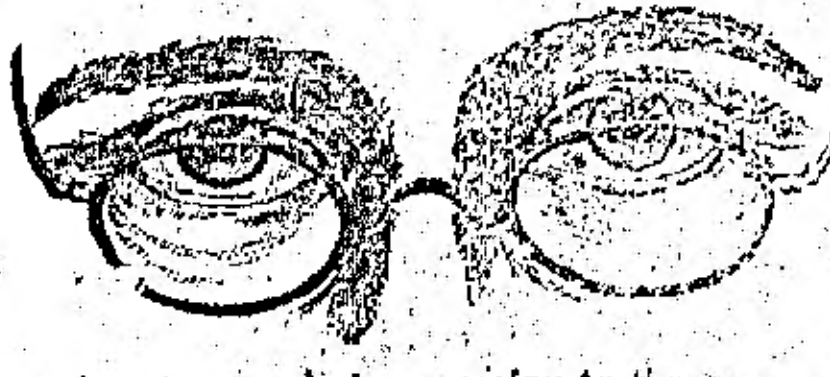
The Steamship
Cathlamu,
Captain DARE, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on **TUESDAY**, the 28th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 17, 1888. 1873

Intimations.

IMPAIRED VISION.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S FINEST PEBBLES



MR. LAWRENCE is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the HONGKONG HOTEL (Room No. 20), daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

SPECTACLES VS. BLINDNESS.

Vision is justly described as the most important of our senses, and the loss is regarded as one of the greatest afflictions to which mankind is subject. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that we should carefully use our sight whilst perfect, and that when unfortunately the help of Spectacles is felt to be necessary, the utmost care should be taken in the selection of them.

The late eminent Oculist, Dr. Soelberg Wells, testified that he had no hesitation in stating that the haziness of vision of persons who frequently attended by serious consequences; that eyes were often permanently injured, which might, by skilful adaptation of glasses, have been preserved for years.

S. R. THOMSON, Esq., F.R.S.,

Barrister-at-Law, Singapore.

Writes:—I have used Glasses for twenty years, and have no hesitation in saying that, those supplied by me by the best I have ever worn. I wear them with much satisfaction and comfort, and find the frames especially convenient.

To Messrs. LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Hotel d'Europe, Singapore.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Optical and Ophthalmic

(Opticians to the Principal Hospitals and

Surgeons in England and India)

Offices:—Old Bond Street, LONDON,

3 & 4, Hare Street, CALCUTTA,

22, RAIPUR COW, BOMBAY.

Hongkong, July 23, 1888. 1232

NOW ON SALE.

INDEX

TO THE

'CHINA REVIEW'

from

VOLUMES I TO XII.

1.—LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

2.—REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

3.—REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

4.—LIST OF AUTHORS REVIEWED.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

To be had at the China Mail Office,

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Messrs. LANE,

CRAWFORD & CO., HONGKONG, and Messrs

KELLY & WALSH, SHANGHAI.

Notices to Consignees.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP ZAMBESI, FROM

SAN FRANCISCO, VANCOUVER,

YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE above Steamship having arrived,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby re-

quested to send in their Bills of Lading for

counter-signature, and take immediate dis-

patch of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the

Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-

signees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 14, 1888. 1332

STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London,

ex S.S. Ville de Buenos Ayres, from

Havre, ex Steamship Copernic, and from

Bordeaux, ex Steamship President Leroy

Lutier, in connection with the above

Steamer, are hereby informed that their

Goods, with the exception of Opium, Toba-

acco and Valuable articles, are being landed

and stored at their risk at the Company's

Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained

immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless

intimation is received from the Consignees

before 2 p.m. To-day (Tuesday), the 14th

Instant, requesting it to be landed and

stored at their risk at the Company's

Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained

immediately after landing.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Tues-

day, the 21st Instant, at Noon, will be

subject to rent, and landing charges at

one cent per packet per ton.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or

before Thursday, the 23rd Inst., or they

will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1888. 1330

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP WAVELEY,

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,

PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-

formed that all Goods are being

landed at their risk into the Godowns of

the Kowloon Wharves & Godown Co. at

Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves

delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given before

Noon To-morrow.

No Claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the 21st Inst.

will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the Undersigned on or before

the 21st Instant, or they will not be re-

cognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 15, 1888. 1341

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.

THIS EVENING,

the 14th August, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL

COMEDY & OPERA COMPANY.

Directors: [Mr. PERKINSON W. WILLARD,

JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Will appear as above in

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S LATEST LONDON

OPERA,

'RUDDIGORE,'

(Positively Farewell Performance).

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Robin Oakapple, 'A Young Mr. John F.

Sheridan.

Richard Danterless 'His Ch. Fisher.

Foster-Brother, 'A. S. S. S.

Sir Despard Murgatroyd, 'A. S. S. S.

'Of Ruddigore, 'A. S. S. S.

Old Adam Goodheart, 'A. S. S. S.

His Faithful Servant, 'A. S. S. S.

Sir Roderic 'The Twenty, 'A. S. S. S.

First Baronet, 'A. S. S. S.

Rose Maybud, 'A. S. S. S.

Village Maiden, 'A. S. S. S.

Mad Margaret, 'A. S. S. S.

Dance Housh, 'A. S. S. S.

Zorah, 'A. S. S. S.

Zany, 'A. S. S. S.

Act I.—FISHING VILLAGE OF

REDERRING, CORNWALL.

Act II. PICTURE GALLERY IN

RUDDIGORE'S CASTLE.

Conductor—Mr. J. A. ROBERTSON.

For full particulars see the 'China Mail'.

N.B.—All admissions against the Comp'y

must be presented not later than Satur-

day, as the Company leaves for Shang-

hai by English Mail.

All communications to PERKINSON W.

WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, Aug. 13, 1888. 1336

To-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following NOTICE to MARINERS is

published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, 18th August, 1888.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

LY-E-MUN PASS.

A BUOY will be MOORED in the LY-E-MUN

Pass for about 10 days from the 20th

Instant.

Its position will be about 280 yards in-

side the Western Boundary of the Pass and

about 320 yards from its Northern shore.

R. MURRAY RUMSEY,

Harbour Master, &c.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT,

Hongkong, 18th August, 1888. 1377

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Japan having arrived

from the above Ports, Consignees of

Cargo are hereby informed that their

Goods are being landed at their risk into

the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharves and

Godown Company's Godowns, at Kowloon,

whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after 24th

Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire

Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all

Claims must be made immediately, as

one will be entertained after the 24th

Instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 18, 1888. 1375

Occidental & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS

TO JAPAN, THE UNITED

STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND

SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING

STEAMERS.

THE Steamship BELGIO will be

despatched for San Francisco, via

Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 18th

August, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama,

with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan

ports in full; and same will be received

at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the

day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco, \$200.00

To San Francisco and return, \$350.00

available for 6 months

To Liverpool, \$350.00

To London, \$300.00

To other European points at proportion-

ate rates. Special reduced rates granted to

Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service

and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be

obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-

turning to Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be

allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance

does not apply to through fares from China

and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo

destined to points beyond San Francisco,

in the United States, should be sent to the

Company's Office, addressed to the Col-

lector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight

or Passage, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 60, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HAEMAN,

Agent.

Hongkong, August 18, 1888. 1376

To-day's Advertisements.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS

TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE

UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE,

VIA

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

AND OTHER CONNECTING

RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship DUKE OF

WESTMINSTER, 3720 Tons Re-

gister, TURNER, Commander, will be de-

parted for VANCOUVER, B.C., and

SAN FRANCISCO, and KOREA and YOKO-

HAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th

August, at 3 p.m.

To be followed by the S.S. PARTHIA,

on the 12th September, and S.S. ABYSS-

INIA, on the 4th October.

Connection will be made at Yokohama

with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan

Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast

Points, by the regular Steamers of the

Pacific Coast Steamship Company and

other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-

land, France, and Germany by all trans-

Atlantic lines of Steamers, as follows:—

To Vancouver & Victoria, Mex. \$160.00

To San Francisco, \$175.00

To all European points in Can-

ada and the United States) 300.00

To Liverpool 300.00

To London 300.00

To other European points at proportion-

ate rates. Special reduced rates granted to

Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service

and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be

obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo

destined to points in the United States,

should be sent to the Company's Office,

addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District

Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until

4 p.m. on the 28th August.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office

and should be marked to address in full;

and time will be received by us until

5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight,

apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 18, 1888. 1378

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 17, 1888:—

Actis, Danish steamer, 355, N. C. Ryv-

beck, Pakhoi August 14, and Hoihow 16;

General—ANSELMO, Kamboja & Co.

August 18:—

Decima, German steamer, 965, P. Ost-

mann, Saigon August 13, Rica and Paddy,

Stemmen & Co.

Japan, British steamer, 1,805,

Mr. Parnell and his associates have at last been guided on to take judicial proceedings against the Times. The step is a very bold one, for when the members of the League step into the witness-box they will be subjected to a searching cross-examination which cannot but be trying for them. There will doubtless be an attempt made to confine the issues within certain definite limits, so as not to allow the whole operations of the League to be investigated, but in any event the issue will be so momentous as to have an enormous effect on the cause of Home Rule—perhaps either to postpone it indefinitely or to ensure its immediate triumph. We suppose that the Irish leaders have taken this step under the impression that as they were to be examined by judges at any rate, they might as well appear as plaintiffs in a role of quasi-criminals.

The *Extrême Oriente* of to-day (18th) has the following:—The transport *India*, which left Macao on Sunday last for Timor, with the 2nd battalion of the Colonial Regiment and some passengers for Lisbon, together with the African soldiers for Timor, had to put back to Macao, as some cases of doubtful sickness were reported on board. During the voyage twenty of the Africans died, making, with the eight which had previously succumbed in Macao, a total of twenty-eight victims. There are besides ten at present under treatment; while one European sergeant, one ensign, several privates of the battalion and one lady passenger also succumbed to the disease. The passengers, troops and baggage were landed yesterday and the day before, and were taken into the matabeds which were erected in the roads above the Prays of Cacilhas. Matabeds were also erected there for the accommodation of doctors, dispensary, infirmaries, and sanitarium. A sanitary cordon was established in order to avoid communication with the population. H.E. the Governor has shown great activity, and all the authorities have vigorously co-operated to extinguish the evil.

It is indeed scarcely worth the while to point out how hopelessly the *Daily Press* tries to-day to wriggle out of the misleading conclusions it arrived at in its leader in Thursday's issue. It tries to hide its former statements in a cloud of words, so that the real issue may be obscured. The real issue is this:—British exports to Hongkong and China in 1871 were valued at £9,415,950, and in 1887 at £27,789,537. The total imports of China in 1871 were H.K. Tls. 72,097,628, and in 1887, H.K. Tls. 104,496,136. The Press argued from this that of the H.K. Tls. 32,000,000 increase, Great Britain had obtained no share, that it had all gone to the foreigner and that our trade had received a mortal blow. Now we said and still say the conclusions were stupid, and that before any comparison can be made between the two sets of figures they must be converted into the same terms at the rate of exchange of the time. England is paid by China in Taels. In 1871 a small number of Tls. produced a large amount in sterling—Tls. 31,000,000 yielded £9,400,000; in 1887, a large number of Tls. produced a small amount in sterling—Tls. 41,000,000 only yielded £8,800,000. What does this mean, but simply this—that, of the increasing amount paid out by China to the world for imports, we continue to get about our share, but that Chinese money represents now less value in England. China has only an increase of thirty million taels to account for, and of this she has given at least one third to England. To say that we got no share in the increase is absolute nonsense. It is true we have not increased so rapidly as Germany and America, whose trade may be said to have grown up since 1871, but despite the great competition our relative share of the trade is little less than it was in 1871—an exceptional year, owing to the war; and the last Customs statistics went to show that we were recovering any slight relative loss we might have made. Into the great question of the enormous appreciation of gold in recent years, which has resulted in a decrease in the value of articles all round, we do not wish to enter just now, further than to state that our contemporary's memory does not serve it right, for we never advocated mono-metalism. Some correspondence appeared in our paper on that subject, but with the conclusions arrived at we in no way agreed.

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR

That when I read over the questions fired off by those awful Professors at the poor students of the College of Medicine on their first exam., I fancied we had fairly entered upon a serious epidemic of jaw-breakers; and then I suddenly recollected that "big words break no bones." That it was a little too bad of the old Doctor to pose him at the Celestials by asking them this question, "What is the difference between music and noise?" That examiners ought to bear in mind that they should not ask questions which are beyond the nature of the student to answer. That the worthy Doctor might have followed up this question by asking the students to state the velocity of a Chinese musical procession, through the streets of Hongkong, and to distinguish the amount and velocity respectively of the noise and music therein contained. That the Chinese youths appear to have

withstood the fusillade of jaw-breaking terms with amazing firmness and considerable success, and that in some cases the erudition shown was creditable to everybody concerned.

That whatever may be the future of the College of Medicine, there is no disputing the honesty of purpose shown and the thoroughgoing sensible work done.

That I am glad to see that Jack is a friend in Captain G. C. Anderson, whose intelligent grasp of the position is so well indicated by the letter he indited the other day on their behalf.

That we have heard but little lately of the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith's agitation for the abolition of Sunday labour in this Harbour, but it ought to be an encouragement to the worthy Seaman's Chaplain to find his ideas on that and other subjects so ably supported by an experienced man and practical seaman like G. C. Anderson.

That most things come to those who know how to wait long enough, and so it comes about that we are really to have a light on the Gap Rock at last, after much weary waiting.

That the credit of this result belongs to His Excellency the Governor, who took the only practical way of securing a settlement of the knotty points connected with the outcrop.

That I have no doubt the Chinese would gladly allow a few more of their outlying rocks to be lighted on the same terms, and small blame to them; yet I believe the outlay will pay us very well.

That your correspondent "Polyphemus" is evidently a one-eyed gentleman, whose humane sentiments have gone ahead over of the Nineteenth century; his humanitarian scheme is impracticable, as many such schemes unfortunately are, because man has not yet, with all his scientific skill, got the winds and seas to obey him.

That it is pleasant to read how the Government perseveres in clearing away the blocks in the way of ships in our Harbour, and every well-wisher of Hongkong will rejoice if Commander Ramsey continues this laudable campaign.

That shipowners and shipmasters would be delighted if the removal of some of the more dangerous pinnacle rocks that are known were carried on simultaneously with the lighting of the Gap Rock.

That the top of the Bokhara Rock, the Danmal Rock, and several dangers off Wanchai, might with advantage be blown off their perch into deep water.

That the suggestion put forward to light unruddered buoys at night is also a step in the right direction, and I fancy that, as the Government (Police and Navy) employ a large number of steam-launches, it would be a measure almost of self-defence.

That the proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court this week were a surprise to some, owing partly to the fact that, as gambling in shares is so common an occurrence here, it has come to be regarded as a matter of course and a thing to be lightly thought of.

That many of the operations in such stock in this Colony, when gauged by the rules of the Stock Exchange, would be most severely criticised and summarily dealt with at Home.

That when such things assume the aspect of a public scandal, surely the Government should step forward and endeavour to find and apply a remedy.

That a correspondent of your morning contemporary, over the signature of "Non-Gambler," puts forward the opinion that the men who gambled with Mr. Apone were as much gamblers as the Bankrupt himself—the sole difference being that he was unsuccessful and they were not.

That when the squads of Chinese gamblers are lodged up to the Magistracy, I do not remember of any distinction being drawn between those who had won and those who had lost: they're all fined.

That your remarks on the quantity and quality of the broker class in this Colony are undeniably true, and this condition of things will go on merrily until some specific check is placed upon the movements of men many of whom are otherwise unable to distinguish between a gambling and an honest transaction.

That it is hopeless to expect what are termed the honest and respectable brokers to unite in forming a Stock Exchange, because nearly every "honest" broker suspects his neighbour of a lurking desire to keep a sharp eye on him and to overreach him if such were possible.

That a whisper reaches me to the effect that another name is soon to be added to our already long and motley list of brokers, a popular financier from the Straits being about to enter the brotherhood, with the good wishes of many friends for every success in his bold undertaking.

That speaking of boldness reminds me of bravery, and I sincerely wish that Mr. H. M. Thomsen will live long to wear the badge which he has lately received from the Royal Humane Society.

That, in addition to the tablet which is to be placed in the Union Church in memory of the late Dr. Wm. Young, I hear that his Parsee friends propose to mark their sense of the character of this good man by either placing his bust in the Alice Memorial Hospital, or by endowing a ward in that Hospital bearing his name.

That the Parsee Community will do honour to themselves by thus honouring a man

whose high character shed a lustre upon this Colony.

That I quite agree with your correspondent "Fair Play" when he says that the Admiral ought to support British industrial concerns, and that H. M. S. *Audacious* should not have been docked in a Japanese port.

That I fancy this Levi-like passing of the Hongkong Company on the other side, was a distinct breach of agreement, if all reports be true, and one which ought to be very forcibly brought to the notice of the Admiralty.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the revelations as to the powers of the Hongkong Company, on the other side, have been a distinct breach of agreement, if all reports be true, and one which ought to be very forcibly brought to the notice of the Admiralty.

That when the Guild, in solemn assembly, sentence a member to "go-ton" to the gods in a particular joss-house, and afterwards to stand "trot" to the entire membership, merely because he was a little behind with his subscription or entrance money, the political significance of the combination seems to grow a little faint.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

That the old *Audacious* is now on her way Home, and it is to be hoped that some swift cruiser will be sent out to add to the strength of the British fleet in these waters.

copious streams of water from the street. Although the roofs of these houses caught fire several times, the firemen were able to extinguish the flames promptly. While the chief efforts of the Brigades were directed to keeping the fire from spreading to adjacent property, two or three streams of water were kept playing on the lower floors of the burning houses, but it was not till they were almost completely gutted that the fire was got under. The roof and the whole of the floors fell in within an hour of the time at which the alarm was given. The ground floor of each of the houses was occupied as a shop, the floors above, each of which had a cockpit, being tenanted as family houses. In the house next to that in which the fire broke out the first and second floors were expensively fitted up and occupied as a Chinese club. The insurance of the club furniture was in process of being completed. An effort was made to save some of the furniture, but the rapidity with which the flames spread made this impossible. We understand that the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. suffer a small loss on the buildings. A boat-woman who slept in the cockpit over the second floor of the house in which the fire broke out told the police to-day that she caused the fire by letting the head of a match fall on a piece of cotton quilt, but the explanation was not regarded as satisfactory. There were no fewer than 74 members of the Government Brigade at work in extinguishing the fire, and there was an excellent muster of the Volunteers, who, as usual, worked most pluckily and heartily.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The firemen were able to extinguish the flames promptly. While the chief efforts of the Brigades were directed to keeping the fire from spreading to adjacent property, two or three streams of water were kept playing on the lower floors of the burning houses, but it was not till they were almost completely gutted that the fire was got under. The roof and the whole of the floors fell in within an hour of the time at which the alarm was given. The ground floor of each of the houses was occupied as a shop, the floors above, each of which had a cockpit, being tenanted as family houses. In the house next to that in which the fire broke out the first and second floors were expensively fitted up and occupied as a Chinese club. The insurance of the club furniture was in process of being completed. An effort was made to save some of the furniture, but the rapidity with which the flames spread made this impossible. We understand that the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. suffer a small loss on the buildings. A boat-woman who slept in the cockpit over the second floor of the house in which the fire broke out told the police to-day that she caused the fire by letting the head of a match fall on a piece of cotton quilt, but the explanation was not regarded as satisfactory. There were no fewer than 74 members of the Government Brigade at work in extinguishing the fire, and there was an excellent muster of the Volunteers, who, as usual, worked most pluckily and heartily.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

The reflection of the fire seen in the sky was so vivid that many people looking at it thought a great conflagration must be going on, and consequently there was an unusually large number of spectators at the spot shortly after the alarm bells had ceased ringing. The sight at first was certainly efficiently striking, and its effect was heightened by the burning of the bamboo frame-work which covered the front of the building. The verandahs being entirely of iron and supported on iron pillars remained firm, and were seen in some places red hot before the fire began to subside.

quired into the case, so that we might obtain a full and reliable knowledge of the state of affairs and the causes of the popular discontent. Our sources of information are trustworthy. We investigated the matter in personal interviews with your selves. Further, last year we sent to you as a delegate a man of tried prudence and discretion with a commission to use the greatest diligence in ascertaining the truth and to make a faithful report to us. For this very act of watchful care the thanks of the Irish people have been publicly given to us. Can it therefore be asserted without rashness that we have given a judgment in a case with which we are not sufficiently acquainted, and so as we have condemned things which fair-minded men, not mixed up in your struggle, and thus bringing a calmer judgment to the consideration of the case, into condemnation?

There is also a suspicion not less unjust to us—namely, that the cause of Ireland appeals lack candour, and that the present condition of her people gives us little cause. Now, on the contrary, we yield to no one interested in our feeling for the Irish people, and we have no more earnest desire than to see them at length in the enjoyment of that peace and prosperity which they have so well deserved. We have never opposed their struggling for a better state of things, but can it be regarded as admissible that in carrying on that struggle a way should be thrown open which might lead to evil deeds? As King Dillon remarks further on:—As the people were carried away by ever-increasing vehemence in pursuit of the object of their desires, and as there are not wanting those who daily fanned the flame, we perceived that something more definite was needed than general principles of justice and equity, which we had previously given. Our duty forbade us to suffer that so many Catholics, whose salvation must be our first care, should pursue a hazardous and unwise course, leading rather to disorder than to relief of distress. Let matters then be reviewed in their true light, and let us strive to do so—for the sake of ourself and our desire to promote the prosperity which we hope for, since nothing is so harmful to a cause, however just, as a recourse to violence and injustice in its defence.

The encyclical letter is dated June 24th. It causes intense dissatisfaction. At Bray people left the church during its reading. A MEETING OF FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS IN HYDE PARK. London, July 15.—Five thousand persons assembled in Hyde Park to-day to take action with reference to the imprisonment of Dillon and the death of Mandeville. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the arrest of Dillon, and declaring that the death of Mandeville was due to ill treatment he received while in prison.

MANDEVILLE'S DEATH.—THE MEDICAL OFFICER COMMITTEE. Dublin, July 17.—An inquiry was begun to-day at Mitchell's on the death of Mr. Mandeville, Editor of *O'Brien's* companion, who was said to have died from the results of the treatment he received in Tallin Jail. The widow of the deceased testified that her husband told her that he had suffered with sore throat throughout his prison term. He was unable to swallow, and had suffered terribly from hunger. His head had become so hot that he was in a little condition to receive punishment.

Dublin, July 18.—The inquest in the case of Mandeville was continued at Mitchell's to-day. Justice Moorehead presiding. Mr. Mandeville's death was said to have been caused by the treatment he received in Tallin Jail. The widow of the deceased testified that her husband told her that he had suffered with sore throat throughout his prison term. He was unable to swallow, and had suffered terribly from hunger. His head had become so hot that he was in a little condition to receive punishment.

Dublin, July 18.—The inquest in the case of Mandeville was continued at Mitchell's to-day. Justice Moorehead presiding. Mr. Mandeville's death was said to have been caused by the treatment he received in Tallin Jail. The widow of the deceased testified that her husband told her that he had suffered with sore throat throughout his prison term. He was unable to swallow, and had suffered terribly from hunger. His head had become so hot that he was in a little condition to receive punishment.

Dublin, July 18.—The inquest in the case of Mandeville was continued at Mitchell's to-day. Justice Moorehead presiding. Mr. Mandeville's death was said to have been caused by the treatment he received in Tallin Jail. The widow of the deceased testified that her husband told her that he had suffered with sore throat throughout his prison term. He was unable to swallow, and had suffered terribly from hunger. His head had become so hot that he was in a little condition to receive punishment.

Dublin, July 18.—The inquest in the case of Mandeville was continued at Mitchell's to-day. Justice Moorehead presiding. Mr. Mandeville's death was said to have been caused by the treatment he received in Tallin Jail. The widow of the deceased testified that her husband told her that he had suffered with sore throat throughout his prison term. He was unable to swallow, and had suffered terribly from hunger. His head had become so hot that he was in a little condition to receive punishment.

Dublin, July 18.—The inquest in the case of Mandeville was continued at Mitchell's to-day. Justice Moorehead presiding. Mr. Mandeville's death was said to have been caused by the treatment he received in Tallin Jail. The widow of the deceased testified that her husband told her that he had suffered with sore throat throughout his prison term. He was unable to swallow, and had suffered terribly from hunger. His head had become so hot that he was in a little condition to receive punishment.

Dublin, July 18.—The inquest in the case of Mandeville was continued at Mitchell's to-day. Justice Moorehead presiding. Mr. Mandeville's death was said to have been caused by the treatment he received in Tallin Jail. The widow of the deceased testified that her husband told her that he had suffered with sore throat throughout his prison term. He was unable to swallow, and had suffered terribly from hunger. His head had become so hot that he was in a little condition to receive punishment.

Dublin, July 18.—The inquest in the case of Mandeville was continued at Mitchell's to-day. Justice Moorehead presiding. Mr. Mandeville's death was said to have been caused by the treatment he received in Tallin Jail. The widow of the deceased testified that her husband told her that he had suffered with sore throat throughout his prison term. He was unable to swallow, and had suffered terribly from hunger. His head had become so hot that he was in a little condition to receive punishment.

Dublin, July 18.—The inquest in the case of Mandeville was continued at Mitchell's to-day. Justice Moorehead presiding. Mr. Mandeville's death was said to have been caused by the treatment he received in Tallin Jail. The widow of the deceased testified that her husband told her that he had suffered with sore throat throughout his prison term. He was unable to swallow, and had suffered terribly from hunger. His head had become so hot that he was in a little condition to receive punishment.

Dublin, July 18.—The inquest in the case of Mandeville was continued at Mitchell's to-day. Justice Moorehead presiding. Mr. Mandeville's death was said to have been caused by the treatment he received in Tallin Jail. The widow of the deceased testified that her husband told her that he had suffered with sore throat throughout his prison term. He was unable to swallow, and had suffered terribly from hunger. His head had become so hot that he was in a little condition to receive punishment.

Dublin, July 18.—The inquest in the case of Mandeville was continued at Mitchell's to-day. Justice Moorehead presiding. Mr. Mandeville's death was said to have been caused by the treatment he received in Tallin Jail. The widow of the deceased testified that her husband told her that he had suffered with sore throat throughout his prison term. He was unable to swallow, and had suffered terribly from hunger. His head had become so hot that he was in a little condition to receive punishment.

Dublin, July 18.—The inquest in the case of Mandeville was continued at Mitchell's to-day. Justice Moorehead presiding. Mr. Mandeville's death was said to have been caused by the treatment he received in Tallin Jail. The widow of the deceased testified that her husband told her that he had suffered with sore throat throughout his prison term. He was unable to swallow, and had suffered terribly from hunger. His head had become so hot that he was in a little condition to receive punishment.

Dublin, July 18.—The inquest in the case of Mandeville was continued at Mitchell's to-day. Justice Moorehead presiding. Mr. Mandeville's death was said to have been caused by the treatment he received in Tallin Jail. The widow of the deceased testified that her husband told her that he had suffered with sore throat throughout his prison term. He was unable to swallow, and had suffered terribly from hunger. His head had become so hot that he was in a little condition to receive punishment.

Dublin, July 18.—The inquest in the case of Mandeville was continued at Mitchell's to-day. Justice Moorehead presiding. Mr. Mandeville's death was said to have been caused by the treatment he received in Tallin Jail. The widow of the deceased testified that her husband told her that he had suffered with sore throat throughout his prison term. He was unable to swallow, and had suffered terribly from hunger. His head had become so hot that he was in a little condition to receive punishment.

Dublin, July 18.—The inquest in the case of Mandeville was continued at Mitchell's to-day. Justice Moorehead presiding. Mr. Mandeville's death was said to have been caused by the treatment he received in Tallin Jail. The widow of the deceased testified that her husband told her that he had suffered with sore throat throughout his prison term. He was unable to swallow, and had suffered terribly from hunger. His head had become so hot that he was in a little condition to receive punishment.

Dublin, July 18.—The inquest in the case of Mandeville was continued at Mitchell's to-day. Justice Moorehead presiding

